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Spanish colonization in America, the assistance given Gen. Clark by Father Pierre Gibault and the French Catholics in Illinois and Indiana, without which the American expeditions against Kaskaskia and Vincennes would have failed, and the bigoted anti-Christian movement of which the Know Nothing party was the political expression are unfortunate omissions which lessen the value of the book. Recent events are treated in the concluding chapters, among which are found the political events of the first three years of the Wilson administration, the Mexican situation and American neutrality in the European War. The illustrations and maps, and there are many of them, are useful and interesting. The five appendices include the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and tables of the Presidents and states and territories.

Principles of Constitutional Government. By Frank J. Goodnow. L.L.D., President of Johns Hopkins University. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1916. Pp. 390.

The volume before us is the second to be published in the Harper's Citizen Series under the general editorship of Prof. William F. Willoughby of Princeton University. Dr. Goodnow, the distinguished President of Johns Hopkins University, has contributed to the series an exposition of the principles of constitutional government based upon the lectures delivered by him in 1913-14 before the students of the Peking University during his residence in China as legal adviser to the Republic. The book is written for the general reader and should be found useful as a text-book in secondary schools and colleges. Among the topics treated are: governments and constitutions; federal government in the United States, Canada and Australia; the European and American conception of the executive, the legislature and the judiciary; the legal status of private rights in America and in Europe; and local institutions under constitutional governments. The plan is comprehensive and the style and clarity of expression make for an interesting presentation.

Dr. Goodnow has not stopped with a mere explanation of the workings of modern constitutional governments, but makes a

critical analysis of each from which are derived conclusions of especial interest. The result is a lucid discussion in which the theories of political science form the basis for the consideration of the problems of practical politics which arise in the application of the organic laws of constitutional states. The author writes: ". . . a written constitution is only a proposed plan of government set forth in one document. It does not necessarily exhibit the actual form of government of the country. It is like the rules of a game. If the game as actually played is not played according to the rules, then the rules as set forth do not give an accurate idea of the game as played. So if those living and acting under a written constitution play the political game according to the rules, and it may perhaps be said that they seldom do this for a long time—the written constitution may give a fair idea of the actual governmental system. If, however, they do not thus play the political game, then the student of government must, if he would know the political system, find out how the political game is actually played." The subject matter of the book is presented in conformity to the plan suggested in the quotation. The appendices include the constitutions of the United States, France, Germany, Belgium and Japan, and the volume is completed with a bibliographical note and an index.

The Rise of Ecclesiastical Control in Quebec. By Walter Alexander Riddell, Ph.D. Studies in History, Economics and Public Law. Edited by the Faculty of Political Science of Columbia University. New York and London: Longmans, Green & Co. 1916. Vol. lxxiv, No. 1, pp. 195.

The author of this timely volume informs his readers that his dissertation is the result of a profound interest which he has in those national problems that have arisen in Canada out of the historical relations between church and state in Quebec. The aim of his dissertation is to present sufficient source-material to afford the general reader a basis upon which to build an adequate judgment of those sociological and historical origins in Quebec which have been responsible in a large part for the present racial and religious situation in Canada. If for no other reason, Dr. Riddell's liberal use of sources from Canadian,